

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA FOR CEREMONY COMMEMORATING VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 106) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to commemorate the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 106

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used from 8 o'clock ante meridiem until 3 o'clock post meridiem on April 16, 1996, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. FAZIO] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the week of April 14 to 21, 1996, has been designated as the Days of Remembrance by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. This particular week is chosen to commemorate the liberation of the Dachau concentration camp by American troops on April 19, 1945.

I believe it is entirely appropriate for a society, indeed, societies around the world and cultures to remember the pleasant human experiences, the triumphs and the achievements of mankind. I think it is also important that we remember man at his basest hour so that we will not repeat, but that the memories will be held forever in terms of how man can degrade his fellow man.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 106, sponsored by our distinguished colleague from Illinois, Mr. YATES, and wish to also commend the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on House Oversight, Mr. THOMAS, for the expeditious consideration of this bill.

House Concurrent Resolution 106 will permit the use of our great congress-

sional rotunda for the annual ceremony to commemorate "the Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust." The annual days of remembrance, sponsored by the Holocaust Memorial Council of which Mr. Yates and I are both congressional members, will be held on April 16, 1996. This important commemorative program allows Congress and our Nation to appropriately observe the days of remembrance for victims of the Holocaust, to pay tribute to the American liberators of the concentration camp's survivors, and by commemorating this enormous tragedy, ensure that it will never happen again anywhere in the world.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge swift adoption of this resolution.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the minority strongly supports this resolution which has passed numerous times here in the House of Representatives. It has been once again cosponsored by a child of Holocaust survivors, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJDENSON] and the gentleman from California [Mr. LANTOS], who is the only Member of Congress to have survived the Holocaust, and has been authored for many years by a colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES]. Those are Members on our side who have a particular and personal interest in this, but we all share the views expressed by the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. Speaker, with those comments, I yield back the balance of my time and urge once again this resolution be adopted.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 106, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES J. COYLE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1398) to designate the U.S. Post Office building located at 1203 Lemay Ferry Road, St. Louis, MO, as the

"Charles J. Coyle Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1398

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Post Office building located at 1203 Lemay Ferry Road, St. Louis, Missouri, shall be known and designated as the "Charles J. Coyle Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Charles J. Coyle Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Michigan [Miss COLLINS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH].

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight voted favorably on H.R. 1398. This legislation was introduced by Representative WILLIAM CLAY of Missouri and was cosponsored by the entire House delegation of the State of Missouri as required by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. This bill designates the U.S. Post Office building located at 1203 Lemay Ferry Road, St. Louis, MO, as the "Charles J. Coyle Post Office Building".

Mr. Coyle, who is honored in this legislation, was a U.S. Army veteran before he started his career with the Post Office Department in 1960. He started in the clerk craft and later served as a letter carrier. He was active with the National Association of Letter Carriers in his local chapter and at the national level. He later served as that organization's national secretary/treasurer in 1994. Charlie Coyle died on February 18, 1995, at the age of 60.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all our colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1398, legislation sponsored by Congressman WILLIAM L. CLAY, designating the U.S. Post Office building located at 1203 Lemay Ferry Road in St. Louis, MO, as the "Charles J. Coyle Post Office Building."

Charles Coyle began his career with the Postal Service in 1960, working in the clerk craft. Within a very short time he moved up to letter carrier only to feel the need to affect change within the union structure. In 1973, Mr. Coyle was elected president of his Branch, number 343, and served as a full-time union officer at the local and national levels for the rest of his career. He served with pride and worked hard for